

Intimations.

Powell's

ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

NOW SHOWING.

New Fabrics

FOR

SPRING

AND

SUMMER
GOWNSSTRIPED
ZEPHYRS

50 cts. Yard

MERCERISED
LAWNS

75 cts. Yard

FLOWERED
MUSLINS

50 cts. and \$1.00 Yard

FLOWERED
VOILES

50 cts. and \$1.00 Yard

CREPOLINES

LINENS
\$1.00 Yard

POPLINS

All the above are of
Exceptional Value.POWELL'S
Alexandra
Buildings.

Intimations.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENTS,
GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S PATENT'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
SHAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT
DAILER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,
RO., RO., &C.Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL GRAM
AND
P & G SPECIAL LIQUOR BOOTHS
WHISKY, &C.EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1910.

PABST EXTRACT.

THE best TONIC for keeping in perfect
health in the Tropics.

It is a liquid food in predigested form, containing all the bracing, soothing and toning effects of the choicest hops. Nearly Non-alcoholic.

Highly recommended by the local medical profession in cases of Debility after Malaria, from overwork or other causes, Anemia, Nervousness or Dyspepsia. Samples on application.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED—

PABST (American) BEER, in barrels of 120 bottles. In view of the arrival of the American fleet in a few days, please order early, as our stock is limited.

SIEGMANN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1900.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask
ex Factory.In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag
ex Factory.SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1908.

OSMAN &
CASUM,
1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

JUST UNPAKED

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed

HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS
& FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a speciality.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and
HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application.

Coast Port Orders carefully
executed.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1900.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

CARPENTERS AND ART DECORATORS,
from SHANGHAI, has re-opened their
FURNITURE STORE
atNo. 39, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.
The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE
of every description can be made to
order in any design required.Have been patronized by the Hongkong
Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co.,
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other
leading Establishments in the Colony, to
whom reference can be made as to the
Superior Workmanship and Materials of the
Furniture, &c., supplied.Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as
follows:—"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI
KWONG LOONG furnished the Appense
to our Dispensary and gave us every satis-
faction."
(Sd.) A. S. Watson & Co.

15th May, 1909.

ORDERS punctually attended to and
CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Printed by the Proprietor.

THUNDER AND RAIN.

RAINBOW COLOURS DISPLACED.

It is often noticed, during a thunderstorm, that a heavy discharge of lightning is followed at once by a downrush of rain. This is usually ascribed to coalescence, and consequent enlargement of the drops due to loss of their electrical charge. According to Laine, of Poland, the phenomenon is due, not to electricity, but to the sound of thunder, and he supports this view by observations made upon rainbows during storms, says a writer in Cosmos.

Laine made his observations of thunderstorms on August 3, 1908, at Alabaster, not far from the city of Vasa. A storm was approaching from the east, while the western sky was at first quite clear. The thunder was heard for the first time at 5:50 p.m. and ceased at 6:14. The rain, at the same place of observation, lasted from 6:15 to 7:25. From 6:05 to about 6:30, a double-rainbow was seen in the east, extending uninterruptedly from horizon to horizon. It is well-known that the double rainbow consists of two concentric bows, the inside one having the red toward the centre, the outer one with the red outside. The sunlight enters the raindrops, and is first refracted therein and then reflected from the inner surface, once for the interior bow and twice for the outer bow, being afterwards sent back to the spectator's eyes after another refraction.

Now at each roll of thunder, the colours of the two bows, especially those of the outer bow, were seen to be displaced, so that the boundaries of the colours and the edges of the bows were effaced completely at the same time the colours became blurred and rapid undulations ran along the bows.

Here, surely, was no effect produced by the lightning. The disturbances began always at nearly the same instant at which the thunder was heard. Laine thinks that the phenomenon confirms the Airy-Peru theory of the rainbow, the thunder occasioning a variation in the size of the drops, whose radii, normally less than 0.1 millimeter (0.004 inch), assume during the thunder a value between 0.5 and 1 millimeter (0.02 and 0.04 inch).

We may conclude from this phenomenon that artificial acoustic disturbances may be able to bring about an agglomeration and an enlargement of raindrops. Here is a chance for experimental verification, which might increase our knowledge of the production of thunderstorms.

THE USE OF OUR HANDS.

SIR FREDERICK TREVES SAYS WE ARE
LOSING IT.Sir Frederick Treves writes in the *Nineteenth Century* for March an extremely interesting article under the above heading. It is the latest, but by no means the last, palinode sung over the gradual subjection of man to the machine. More and more the machine encroaches upon the domain of the human, and Sir Frederick Treves points out with much pathos the extent to which the supremacy of the machine is leading to the decadence of the race. That men have no longer many physical qualities which were developed in the stress and strain of their savage life, he says, is admitted.

The man of to-day is inferior, in certain points, to the savage who made the first implements. It is safe to assume that neolithic man was keener of sight and hearing and faster of foot than is the present inhabitant of these islands. He surely, too, possessed greater powers of endurance.

And the process of decadence is still going on. Sir Frederick Treves says the marvellous skill of the hand, which was developed by our ancestors, is being lost by their degenerate descendants. We are compelled to own that the human being is in one particular at least—showing signs, not of advancement, but of decay. Sir Frederick points out that typewriters destroy the use of fine calligraphy and sewing machines destroy fine sewing. In his own profession surgery, as a pure handicraft, reached a point of perfection prior to these great changes, to which point it does not now attain.

This is due not so much to the machine as to the introduction of anaesthetics, which allows the surgeon to take time.

SIMPLER CRAFTS DISAPPEARING.
The simpler crafts are all disappearing. Spinning and weaving, for instance, have vanished, and with them have vanished the nimble sensitiveness of the hands of thousands of men and women in this country. The knitting machine has destroyed the training for the hand supplied by the knitting needle. Embroidery has gone the same road. By the Heilmann embroidery machine one intricate person can guide from eighty to one hundred and forty needles, working simultaneously. Lace-making, tells the same story; even the shoemaker, who is an artist in his way, has gone the same road.

The old craftsman may mourn the loss of his finished skill, but he must be proud to think that even in the making of the uppers of a boot it needs some sixteen machines to do what was done by his two hands. A great press now cuts out the sole pieces; heavy rollers take the place of the lapstones. Eyelet holes are fashioned at the rate of one hundred a minute. Buttonholes are made and finished by one machine, while the buttons are fastened on by another. A final engine actually links together with a stitch the two parts of a finished pair. Here, then, as in the delicate art of glove-making, is there an irreparable loss in the use of the hands.

GREAT AND REGRETTABLE LOSS.
Needle-making used to be a fine handicraft, needing the deft use of the fingers. Now needles are all made by machines.
With regard to pin, I need not say that the machine provides them; complex with heads and points, at the rate of about two hundred a minute. While the machine is at work, and you come out at the end of the day with a vast quantity of pins, you find that the quality is not what it was when the pins were made by hand.

tows into the paper. So here, again, there is no need of hands.

So it is with everything else. In carpentry, machines have almost superseded human power. Paper-making and book-binding, as a means of hand culture, have practically ceased to exist. Wood engraving and line engraving have vanished, and with them have gone thousands of skilled artists. But it is not only in the floor uses of the hands that the machine is doing its devastating work. There are a thousand and one machines which are taking the place of human muscles. Handicraftsmanship is not concerned with the steam sary or steam shovel, with the trench-excavating machine or the tree-feller, with the rock-drill or the pneumatic riveter. It only need be noted that these machines do not tend to improve the physical development of man.

We are evidently on the down grade, but Sir Frederick Treves says that it may be only for a period, and the decline is temporary. The loss is, none the less, great and regrettable.

Notice of Firm.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned carrying on business as SHARK AND GENERAL WORKERS at No. 5 Queen's Road Central, Victoria, under the style or firm of "VERNON & SMYTH" has been DISSOLVED and the interest and responsibility of the undersigned JOHN YARDLEY VERNON VERNON in the said firm has CEASED as from the 31st March, 1910.

All Debts due to and owing by the late firm of Vernon & Smyth will be received and paid respectively by the undersigned FRANK SMYTH who will continue to carry on the said business under the style or firm of "Vernon & Smyth."

Dated the 1st day of April, 1910.
(Sd.) J. Y. V. VERNON.
(Sd.) F. SMYTH.

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
TO-MORROWthe 23rd April, 1910, at 2:30 P.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
corner of Ice House Street,
SUNDRY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
Comprising:—SILK TAPESTRY-COVERED DRAW-
ING ROOM SUITE, LEAKWOOD OVER-
MANTELS with BEVELLED GLASS,
BOOKCASES, HATSTAND, and DINNER
WAGONS with BEVELLED GLASS,
TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE
and CHAIRS, DRESSING TABLE
with BEVELLED GLASS, MARBLE TOP
WASHSTANDS, Double and Single WARD-
ROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, a
quantity of CANTON CARVED BLACK-
WOOD WARE, BRASS and BRASS-
MOUNTED IRON BEDSTEPS, CROCK-
ERY and E.P. WARE, CARPETS and
RUGS, BRASS-MOUNTED IRON FEN-
DERS and IRONS, COOKING STOVE and
UTENSILS, &c., &c.ALSO
3 BICYCLES.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 20th April, 1910.

Intimations.

FRENCH STORE.

NOTICE.

We beg to inform our numerous
customers and the public in general
that we have been appointed Agent
for the "CREME SIMON" and
all Simon's Produces for Toilet
Requisites, Perfumery, Powder,
Soap, etc.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1910.

A TOO STABLE.

LEIGHTON HILL ROAD,
(next to No. 1, Police Station).HAS established a SHOEING FORGE at
Leighton Hill Road where Horses and
Ponies can be shod by EXPERIENCED
SHANGHAI FARRIERS by arrangement.
(Shoeing of Horses and Ponies also under-
taken at Kowloon on receipt of Owners'
instructions).PRICES:
At the Stables or anywhere in Hongkong,
\$1 per animal.
At Kowloon, \$1 per animal.A TOO STABLE,
Leighton Hill Road.
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1910.YEE SING,
No. 4, D'AGUILAR STREET.MANUFACTURE WHOLESALE AND
RETAIL DRAPERS
of all kinds of goods and
DRYING, CLEANING, DYEING, and
FINISHING WORK.
Printed by the Proprietor.

Intimations.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of
Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children
and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition
to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial
which surpasses all others by its
purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
03, 03 300, MAJ 18 300, 100, Hongkong.

Public Company

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWEN-
TIETH FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will
be held at the Company's Office, St. George's
Building, on SATURDAY, the 30th April,
1910, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of
presenting the Report of the Directors, to-
gether with a Statement of Accounts to 28th
February, 1910, and election of Directors and
Auditors.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th
April, 1910, both days inclusive.By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1910.

Consignees.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOUGH, ANTWERP,
LONDON, MARSEILLES, COLOMBO
AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"TANGO MARU,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their
Goods are being landed and placed at their
risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon,
where each consignment will be sorted out
mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as
soon as the Goods are landed.Coke, Scrap Iron or other similar natured
goods are to be taken immediate delivery ex
ship; otherwise they will be landed into the
same Company's Godowns at owner's risk and
expense.Optional Goods will be carried on unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
Noon, TO-DAY.Goods not cleared by the 27th April will
be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees and
the Co's representatives at an appointed
hour. All claims must be presented within
ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after
which date they cannot be recognized. No
claims will be admitted after the goods have
left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1910.

S.S. "OAGHAR."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex
s.s. *Cordouan*, from Havre ex s.s. *Cor-
dugne*, and from Bordeaux ex s.s. *Ville d'An-
vers*, in connection with above Steamer are
hereby informed that their Goods with the
exception of Treasure and Valuables are being
landed and stored at their risks into the
hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery
may be obtained immediately after landing.Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before Noon, TO-DAY, 19th inst., requesting
it to be landed here.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned, Goods remaining unclaimed after
the 26th inst., at Noon, will be subject to
rent and landing charges.All claims must be sent in to me on or
before the 27th April, or they will not be
recognized.All damaged packages will be examined on
TUESDAY, 16th April, 1910, at 5 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.F. THOMAS,
Agent.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1910.

BANK LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SUVERIC"
FROM TACOMA, VANCOUVER, YOKO-
HAMA, KOBE, MOI AND
SHANGHAI.THE above Steamer having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature, and to take immediate delivery of
their Goods from the Godowns.Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

GODOWN CO., LIMITED.

Printed by the Proprietor.

Consignees.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENAVON"

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBOUGH,
LONDON AND STRAITS.CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods are being landed
at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
whence and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 23rd inst., will be sub-
ject to rent.All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the
30th inst., or they will not be recognized.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 23rd inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1910.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"NAMSANG."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods will be delivered from alongside,
Cargo, impeding the discharge or remaining
on board after 4 P.M., the 21st inst., will be
landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1910.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SILESIA."

Captain Selmer, having arrived, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their
Goods are being landed and placed at their
risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Company, Limited, whence deliv-
ery may be obtained against Bills of Lading
countersigned by the Undersigned.Optional Cargo will be carried on unless
notice to the contrary be given before TO-
DAY.All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognized.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 26th inst., will be sub-
ject to rent.All broken, chafed and damaged Goods must
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 27th inst., at 5 P.M.No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS CARGO:—

Ex s.s. *Furo* from Suva.Ex s.s. *Suzanne* of Marie from Bordeaux.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1910.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BURLOW."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being
landed and stored at their risks into the hazard-
ous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-
pany, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point
Godown, whence delivery may be obtained.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 27th of April, will be
subject to rent.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 27th of April, at 5 P.M.All Claims must be sent in to me on or
before the 27th inst., or they will not be
recognized.No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Printed by the Proprietor.

Entertainment.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1843.

AERATED WATER

MANUFACTURERS.

SPECIALITIES:

DRY GINGER ALE.

LIME FRUIT CHAMPAGNE.

ORANGE CHAMPAGNE.

STONE GINGER BEER

PALATABLE

AND

REFRESHING.

Watson's

FRUIT SYRUPS

mixed with aerated or plain water
make excellent refreshing beverages.Guaranteed to be made from the
pure juice of sound ripe fruit.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

HONGKONG and KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1910.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—\$88 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportionately. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

This daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue is charged for postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 80 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1910.

CHINA'S SPIRIT OF PROGRESS.

India has been called the land of disillusionment: South Africa the grave of great reputations. China might be named the Land of Promise Unfulfilled. The facility of wisdom after the event will not explain away the cynical smile or weary sigh of the man who has read many such prophecies as have been made only recently regarding the immediate future of China. The same old metaphors have a knack of recurring; the "sleeping giant of the Far East is at last awake, and is shaking off the dust of centuries. Now fully roused he will rapidly clean out the Augean stable" etc. etc. These prophecies of bygone years were certainly as sincere and honest as we their critics are, and probably at least as able and far-seeing as we think ourselves. Yet the prophecies provoke a smile, and the familiar old giant is still represented as "sitting up and taking notice" while the dust is yet caked on him, and he is merely "waking" in his sleep. It is in truth very difficult to read the signs of the times aright in any land, and among any people, and nowhere harder than in China and its enigmatic people. Since the tragic drama of 1900 the rulers of this great nation, numbers of all the tribes of men have been forced by threatening dangers from without and enormous pressure from within to proclaim a series of "reforms" some designed to ward off the immediate peril, and some to rectify the fundamental defects of the

gates. Many of these reforms resemble that paper money which is burnt at funerals. Others deserve attention. One phenomenon calls for the most serious consideration of thoughtful and practical men. Whereas formerly the mere merchant, or business man, was looked down upon by the official, the scholar and the farmer, it has come to pass well within the limits of two generations, that the trader is not only usually able to hold his own with classes once held superior to him but that he can sometimes dominate them and always influence them. We ourselves of a trading nation watch this advance of this merchant class in China with sympathy and approval. Their ideals and methods in business are essentially the same as our own, and when we complain of the obstructiveness and short-sighted obstinacy of the Chinese it must be very clearly understood that we are not speaking of the trading class. We are condemning the enemies of the whole Chinese people—the blind, ignorant minority who mislead one fifth of mankind. Business men have little or no room for useless, that is, unprofitable, sentiment. Stereally and practically they consider facts and judge by results of the "ferment" the "leaven" which has been working in China for possibly the past sixteen and certainly the past ten years. Even a casual observer will note the transformation of the military forces of the Empire, and the establishment of a few battalions armed and drilled according to Western methods, capable, it is said, "of giving a good account of themselves if efficiently led." We may pass on to the consideration which must this evening be very brief—we shall return to it again—of the much trumpeted abolition of a number of Buddhist and Taoist monasteries, and the establishment of Government schools, together with a complete change in the educational system, involving the study of what are called "Western subjects." We wish to beware of rash generalization, but we know of at least one large and populous Province where not even a handful of bona fide students of these Government schools could pass a serious examination in any Western subject whatever. That insistent pressure from within which has forced the Chinese Government to attempt the colossal task of opium abolition, must we think be entitled to the honourable name of Public Opinion. The numerous edicts announcing or promising reforms of many kinds—in finance, in the coinage, in weights and measures need not enter into consideration at the moment. What concerns us at present is that we do not hear anybody give us a single instance of real thorough whole-heartedness on the part of the present Government in China to carry out the promptings of the spirit of progress. Men point to the very small mileage of railway constructed by Chinese, the few cities where—wonder of wonders—the electric light is tolerated. We are not cavilling but can only sigh at the countless miles of country and acres of city that go without railway and without light solely because the Chinese Government is not inspired by the spirit they profess and by which the people are animated. We shall again have occasion to refer to means of communication and lighting of cities. We now invoke the spirit of progress while considering the practical matter of the Hoihow harbour conservancy scheme. This must be fresh in the minds of our readers. The facts are briefly these. Hoihow is the name of the harbour of Kiangchow, the capital of Hainan. It is an extremely bad harbour, and is hardly deserving of the name. It is so shallow that steamers have to lie some two miles and more from the shore. The working of cargo is therefore dependent on the vagaries of the weather or of the temper of the coolie-labourers. In spite of these disadvantages, however, the trade is considerable, and would be very great and valuable but for the defects of the harbour. Mr. G. W. Pearson, H. B. M.'s Consul at Hoihow, after great exertion and difficulty, succeeded in inducing the Chinese Provincial Government to authorize a thorough survey of the port. Mr. Cross, the Commissioner of Customs, co-operated with Mr. Pearson in every way. The survey was made by two engineers of one of the best-known engineering firms in Hongkong, and certain shipowners, notably Messrs. Butterfield and Swire and Messrs. A. R. Martyn and Co., agreed to pay increased port dues and their harbour. The Hoihow merchants on their cargo as a contribution towards the six hundred thousand dollars needed for the improvement of the harbour. The Chinese Government also agreed to contribute an advance so that the necessary works might be begun immediately. Alas, for the Land of Promise Unfulfilled! The Chinese Provincial Authorities have not only failed to contribute their promised share of the preliminary expenses, but have not permitted the work to be begun at all. "After all," some may say, "it is their country." After all, some may say, "My house in Hongkong is mine, but if I allow the access to it to become blocked with filth, I soon have trouble with sanitary inspectors." Moreover, apart from the deferred promise, consider this—the whole Chinese community, merchants and people of Hoihow, ardently desire increased facilities for their trade. Bad as the port is, over 100,000 tons of shipping entered it during the last quarter of the year. Numerous undeveloped wealths lie there. The troublesome business of this unfulfilled promise has engaged the attention of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, and is at present receiving the careful consideration of H. B. M. Minister in Peking.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

TO-MORROW is the eve of the Jewish Passover.

The Peak River is in flood caused by heavy rains in the Ulu and tons of drift timber were seen floating down in the direction of Kuala Kangsar.

A CHINESE was awarded three months' hard labour at the Magistracy this morning for teaching two youths the art of pick-pocketing. The youths have been sent to the reformatory.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Leung Sai Tien \$50

"THE defendant is one of those people who hover around the corner of China and fly as soon as a writ is issued," said Mr. Harris in the Summary Court this morning when a certain case was mentioned.

A CHINAMAN was charged in the Police Court this morning for being in possession of and selling two mace and five candareens of opium at Shau-ki-wan. Fines of \$30 and \$10, respectively, were imposed.

WHILE a Chinese woman was walking along near the Empire Cinema last night, she was suddenly seen to stagger and the next moment fell down dead on the roadway. Her body was removed to the mortuary.

ON the morning of the 12th instant, says a Taipei dispatch, a severe earthquake was experienced in the northern part of Formosa. In the Taipei district over a dozen houses collapsed, but no serious damage was caused elsewhere.

It has been reported to the Police that between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, three men boarded a lighter at Taihook Dockyard and after terrifying the only person on board, whom they locked up in a cabin, they removed an anchor and chain and 15 fathoms of cable. The Police are investigating the matter.

A THROUGH freight train service between Moscow and Harbin has been started, and has proved so successful that a bi-weekly service is shortly to be commenced. At present trains leave Moscow every Saturday, but the demand for freight space is so great that trains will shortly be dispatched for Harbin every Wednesday and Saturday.

THERE are no less than 6,052 industrial guilds in Japan, according to investigations recently made by the Government. Of these, 5,800 were agricultural guilds, while 176 were trade guilds. Hyogo prefecture contains the greatest number of industrial guilds, which total no less than 438, while the Hokkaido comes last on the list with only 21.

THE case was again mentioned in the Summary Court this morning in which Ah Moa and Hing Cheong, tailors, are seeking to recover from John Grant the sum of \$3.95 for goods supplied. Mr. Wilson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, informed the Court that the defendant was not in the Colony and the case was adjourned sine die.

DETECTIVE-Sergeant Wait this morning prosecuted a Chinese for keeping a den for the smoking of prepared opium at 8A, On Tai Street and four others with smoking on the premises. The keeper was fined \$50 while the rest were each fined \$4. The house in question had formerly a first-class licence. The premises were found to be elaborately furnished.

AT 5.40 p.m. on the 13th instant, reports the Japan Gazette, the firebells sounded the alarm for an outbreak of fire at No. 42, Yokohama, used as a godown by Bell's Asbestos Company. The fire-brigade were soon on the scene, and at six o'clock were endeavouring to concentrate a stream of water on the roof of the building. A considerable quantity of smoke was at first issuing through the roof, but a quarter of an hour later it seemed that the work of the brigade was gradually becoming effective, and all danger of a serious outbreak was removed. The godown is situated just opposite Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.'s premises in Water Street.

A GOLD brick weighing 51 ounces and worth P38 an ounce was brought to Manila, on the Tongyeh from the Paracale district by Mr. A. J. Gillis for the Stanley dredging company. This brick represents six days' work of the new bucket line recently installed and is the first of a steady stream of gold that will flow into Manila from this dredge which soon will be working in much richer ground. According to Mr. Gillis, the Paracale mining company's new dredge will be in running order within a month and will have a capacity of 50 per cent more than the old. The company is cutting lumber with its own sawmill to build a second new dredge for which the machinery already has been ordered.

A PACK of Japanese playing-cards has proved the undoing of an unfortunate Russian labourer. It appears that the man in question—one Korokoff—returned to Tomsk on the 24th ultimo from Macao, where he had been on a fruitless search for employment. Whilst there he bought a pack of Japanese playing-cards for 22 sen to make a present of them to his wife as a novelty. On arriving at Tomsk, he was seized by the Customs examination of his baggage, revealed the pack of cards, and which, of course, he had been paid for. Korokoff was thereupon seized before the authorities and applied in a line of his card, and was sent to the prison.

ONE OF HONGKONG'S DISADVANTAGES.

THE CHANGE OF THE SEASONS.

If there is one disadvantage that Hongkong suffers under as regards the health of its inhabitants, it is the rapid transition which it undergoes climatically when the north monsoon years round to the south-west. This Spring the transition period has been, comparatively, one of equable gradation, but the fact remains that, while a week or two we will have the real hot weather with us, with all its attendant discomforts, in offices, banks, and hotels, we see punkahs being wheeled from their winter quarters and strung up to warn us that summer is imminent and has got to be provided against. To be discursive for a moment, it used to be quite a joke at the moment, Supreme Court when Sir William Goodnow, then Chief Justice, would say to the passing Counsel who were addressing him, "Gentlemen, I think we can now dispense with our wig." That utterance counted as the official declaration that the hot weather had arrived, and the barristers gladly put away their horse-hair head-gear into the campur tin made for the storage of the same. But to come back to a consideration of

THE HONGKONG SUMMER.

in its entirety. Such an old resident as Sir Thomas Jackson was once heard to declare that he dreaded it more every year that he remained in the Colony. At the same time he put it down that he had enjoyed such excellent health during his sojourn in Hongkong to the fact that he had been constantly in pursuit of the wily China pheasant whenever office duties permitted him. There is no particular close time observed in Chinese territory, whether in summer or winter, and wild pig is game at all times, so that the sportsman can always be sure of something to shoot at even in the summer time. That the Hongkong summer is trying need not be recognized. All those who are fortunate enough to enjoy leave in Europe take their departure in March or April in order

TO ESCAPE THE MID-SUMMER

heat of Hongkong. But the remaining ones have to swelter on, with no consolation except that which can be found below a swiftly moving punkah. On one occasion, the writer met a planter who had spent more than twenty years of his life in the tropics and who had resided almost on the line during that period, in such countries as Borneo, Java, and the wide of the Malay jungle. When passing through here on his way home to France with his wife during the hot weather, he declared that the Hongkong summer surpassed in its terrible intolerableness anything that he had ever encountered in the course of his wanderings. Instead of spending a month in the Colony, as they had intended to do, the couple were glad to get away to Japan, and Paris, in less than a week. To those of us who are willy-nilly enforced to remain in Hongkong during the hot weather there are some observances that require to be considered with regard to health. Most important of all is the change from winter clothing into the light garments that generally denote the summer's advent. When we have one hot day, it leads people to suppose that the summer has come upon us, with the result that heavy clothing is discarded. On the following day, again, so uncertain is our climate, it may be biting cold—one of those days on which it might be said that "April lingering chills the lap of May."

The danger of not fully regarding the change of seasons in health respects is perhaps more pronounced in Hongkong than in any other country under the sun. Local medical men tell us that at this transitional period of the year there is more sickness prevalent than at any other time, and it is just at this period that people should be building up and conserving their strength to avail against the rigours of the summer months.

ANOTHER OPIUM SEIZURE.

POLICEMAN'S DOG IS USEFUL.

The story of an opium haul under somewhat peculiar circumstances was related before Mr. E. R. Hallifax, First Police Magistrate, in the Police Court this morning. It appears that yesterday, P.C. Barford received information that there was opium on the premises known as No. 26, Mongkok-wai, whereupon he proceeded to the house in question with a party of excise officers. The policeman was also accompanied by his dog, which is reputed to have all the qualities of a sleuth-hound. After searching the premises for some time, the constable heard one of the excise officers give a wild shout and on going to the latter's assistance, he saw that the excise officer and the little canine detective had fixed the culprit there was pursuing in a tight corner. The constable appeared on the scene just as the law-breaker was about to hurl a quantity of the drug which he was preparing in the direction of the roof, with the consequence that he received the strange missile full in the face with a splash. This morning the man appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood on charges of being in possession of and preparing opium and was fined \$50 or six weeks on each count.

HAIPHONG TO HONGKONG.

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY'S SECURE NEW SERVICE.

In regard to the new service between Haiphong and Hongkong the East Asiatic Company, the successful tenderers, state that they have not yet definitely settled upon the class of vessels they will use on the run, but it is probable that at the outset a steamer of 4,000 tons, capable of steaming 13 knots with accommodation for 40 passengers, will be tried. The present contract will terminate on May 31, the permanent contract to begin on June 1, 1910. Dealing with the postal convention which has been secured by the East Asiatic Company, *Amoy* says that the company is proud of the service which has been rendered by the firm of J. R. Wood, who has been keeping up the mail service between Haiphong and Hongkong in the face of strong competition by German

H. H. THE MAHARANI OF BARODA.

VISIT TO THE ITALIAN CONVENT.

Her Highness the Maharani of Baroda paid a visit to the Italian Convent this morning. She went over all the class-rooms and then visited the orphanage and the entire Convent buildings. Her Highness was much surprised with all she saw and spoke in laudatory terms of the wonderful organisation which was responsible for the carrying out of so large an institution in so admirable a manner.

CAN A CORPORATION SUE?

LOCAL HOTEL NON-SUITED IN ABSENCE OF SOLICITOR.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Puisne Judge, in the Summary Court this morning, the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited, filed a suit against Oscar Wilson to recover the sum of \$15.25, amount due for refreshments supplied.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner, who appeared for the defendant, stated that he understood that the plaintiffs appeared in person and as they were a limited liability company, they could not sue without a solicitor.

His Lordship—Is the manager here? Mr. Gardiner—He is not authorised to sue. His Lordship—Suppose the managing director were to appear?

Mr. Gardiner—He can't. His Lordship—Is that so? Mr. Gardiner—Yes.

The case was adjourned for a few minutes. When the case was again mentioned, Mr. Gardiner submitted that a corporation could only bring an action through a solicitor. The writ in the present case was also bad, inasmuch as no solicitor's name appeared on it. In support of his contention, he cited the case of the London County Council against the London Tramways.

His Lordship—I think I shall adjourn the case to consult the authorities.

Mr. Gardiner—But they are not here?

His Lordship—Probably if I non-suit the plaintiffs they will bring another action against the defendant. Shall I non-suit them with costs?

Mr. Gardiner—Yes, my Lord. His Lordship accordingly non-suited the plaintiffs with costs.

S. S. "KIRKFIELD" WRECKED.

OFFICERS AND CREW SAFE.

A Baguio despatch of 18th inst., to the Manila Gazette says:—Dispatches received here from Baguio to-day state that the British steamer *Kirkfield* was wrecked off the west coast of Palawan and that her officers and crew have been safely landed at Kudat, Borneo. The date of the disaster is not given in the dispatch.

The *Kirkfield* is a steamer of 3,602 tons displacement, built in 1906 by Messrs. Bartram and Sons, of Sunderland. She was rated by Lloyd's as A 1001. Her port of registry was Glasgow.

HERCE TRIBAL FIGHT.

ONE HUNDRED COMBATANTS ENGAGED.

From a recent issue of the *Brisbane Courier*, we take the following:—

James Rucelle McPherson, who arrived here a few days ago in his luggage from a treacherous expedition along the coast to the eastward, reports that while working in Rolling Bay he witnessed a singularly ferocious and fatal tribal fight between 50 Junction Bay natives, employed by him trepanning, and a marauding expedition of Liverpool River natives numbering 30 or 40 braves. The fight took place on a cleared space near the seashore. McPherson pulled ashore to his smoke house on the morning of January 24, and noticed that a few only of his working natives were about. He was told they were expecting to fight with hostile natives at about 4 p.m. that day. A peculiar blood curdling yell rang out from some bushes about 200 yards away, and immediately following this scores of ghastly white-painted figures darted out from the thick bushes on each side of the clearing at the rear of the smoke-house.

AIR THICK WITH SPEARS.

The air was soon thick with flying spears, and the combatants approached within about 15 yards of each other. The spears used were large, heavy barbed ones. The natives on each side showed a zig-zag defiance in avoiding or warding off these barb-pointed death-dealers. In about a quarter of an hour nearly all the spears were broken. One of the Junction Bay natives was then transfixed by a large spear as he was in the act of stooping to pick up a spear thrown by an opponent.

The transfusing of this man seemed to fill both sides with awful ferocity, and they immediately closed. A thrilling hand-to-hand melee ensued. The Junction Bay natives held the advantage in numbers and weapons, being armed with knives, tomahawks, and iron bars. A long, made from hatch blades, taken from the wreck of the steamer *Australasian*. Their opponents had only ordinary bush waddies and women's. The iron bars proved deadly weapons, inflicting ghastly wounds wherever they struck.

BODIES CREMATED.

Within half an hour the survivors of the marauding party fled into the scrub, leaving 11 of their number on the field. These were immediately buried and beaten to death with tomahawks and iron bars. Those who fled were pursued, and McPherson thinks that few, if any, escaped. On going ashore the following morning, McPherson found that all the bodies had been cremated, only a few charred bones being left in a still smouldering fire. McPherson states that a wonderful lot of gold and silver was found on the shore, and that a number of the natives were found with their hands and feet bound together, and that one of the natives was found with a wound in his forehead which probably was inflicted by one of the natives who had been killed.

WANCHAI PROPERTY SALE.

KEYS HIDDEN.

If the results of recent sales of landed property by public auction are any criterion, then the opinion that property values in Hongkong are beginning to look up again can be said to be confirmed. Again this afternoon more than ordinary interest was evinced in a sale of certain houses at Wanchai at the auction room of Messrs. Hughes and Hough. The property comprised the remaining portion of Section A of Inland Lot No. 505, together with the messuages thereon, known as Nos. 54, 56, 58, 60 and 62, Stone Nullah Lane, and Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12, Wanchai Road. Area 3,594 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years. Annual Crown rent \$55.00. Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Masteracted as solicitors for the mortgagee, the vendor of the property. Bidding was split and after somewhat keen competition, the property was knocked down to Mr. Fred. Ellis for the sum of \$14,200.

FIGHT ON BOARD S.S. "GOWANBURN."

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI MEN.

This morning about 8 o'clock a fight was started on the steamer *Gowanburn* in the bay, by the Chinese cook Ah Chee, which quickly developed into a class fight between the Hongkong men and those from Shanghai, reports the *Manila Times* of 16th inst.

No. 101, hammans, and files were used with deadly effect and in a few moments the deck was covered with blood.

Four of the Chinese were taken ashore to Saint Paul's hospital, two of them dangerously wounded, one stabbed through the right lung probably will die.

The other three were cut and hampered in a severe manner one having the arteries in his right arm severed in two places.

There were eight Chinese in the scrimmage, four of whom were taken ashore in customs launch number one, and sent to the police station. The badly wounded were sent ashore earlier.

At the request of the British Consul all the Chinese who were implicated in the fight on the British steamer *Gowanburn* last Saturday have been turned over to the British authorities and will be sent to Australia to be tried.

The Chinese had previously been arrested by the police and were held until warrants could be sworn out against them.

This morning the British Consul appeared at the office of the prosecuting attorney of the city, and demanded their custody.

Prosecuting Attorney Southworth had been requested to file complaints against the men on Saturday but refused to do so on the ground that the Courts here had no jurisdiction, and that it was a matter of comity among nations.

His opinion in the matter was based on the decision of former Secretary of State Fish, who instructed the United States minister at the court of St. James, to present to Earl Derby and the British authorities representations to the effect that a recurrence of similar arrests and assumption of authority over subjects of the United States on board of its own ships must be prevented.

In his note to the minister the former Secretary of State stated that it was "as once inevitable to the interests of the vessels which may be made subject of it and possibly may cause international inconvenience to the two nations, so largely interested in the commerce of the world as are those of the United States and Great Britain."

The Chinese will be sent to Australia to be tried before the British admiralty court.

A boarding-house keeper was fined \$50 at the Magistracy this morning for having an excess of inmates on his premises.

In *The Shield*, the publication of the China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd., the following paragraph appears:—Among the numerous agents connected with the China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd., who have gained a reputation for energy in opening up new territory and in securing new business, there is perhaps none better known than Mr. A. R. Moosden, stationed at Canton, in Southern China. His accounts continue to show a steady monthly increase in business, and incidentally it might be mentioned that in March he won a gold watch offered by the company for the successful agent who secured the greatest amount of paid business during the month. This, he has written to the directors, he will always consider as a constant reminder of well applied effort.

A PROMINENT business man of Manila who has just returned from the United States by way of Honolulu is authority for the statement that from six to twelve Hawaiian sugar agents will come to the Philippines in June and July to look over sugar possibilities with the intention of making permanent investments. The *Globe* says that the Hawaiian sugar agents have been invited by the Philippine government to visit the islands and to make permanent investments. The Hawaiian sugar agents have been invited by the Philippine government to visit the islands and to make permanent investments.

A BEAR ON BERTAMS.

COMPARISON MADE WITH THE LONDON ASIATIC.

A correspondent who signs himself Senex writes as follows to *The Financier*—

Of all the tips for which your readers have cause to be grateful to Ajax, I think that London Asiatics and Straits (Bertam) rank easily the first. His recent emphatic reaffirmation of his Asiatic faith induced me to examine their relative positions afresh. I took the figures in your Handbook for my data, assumed that all the options in Asiatics were exercised, and that no fresh extensions would be undertaken with the proceeds or with any cash in hand. Per contra I neglected the new issue of capital in Straits (Bertam), though it will rank for dividend and be quoted at steadily increasing premiums long before the press which it will serve to open up have reached the bearing stage. It may, perhaps, be properly offset against the options and the larger balance of idle unproductive lands which there is no intention at present of actively developing. The result is as follows, mere fractions being everywhere omitted—

LONDON ASIATICS.
140,000 shares of £1 = £140,000
6 per cent. Debentures = 40,000

Area planted = 1,800,000
Cost per acre at par = £43 per acre.

STRAITS (BERTAM).
175,000 shares of £1 = £175,000
Area planted = 1,405 acres
Cost per acre at par = £72 per acre.

It is obvious that Asiatics are intrinsically the more valuable share, since there are 1871 acres more of planted rubber for a mere excess of £5,000 in the issued capital, including options and debentures. Yet this is by no means all; for debentures bearing a low fixed rate of interest are an uncommonly favourable feature when shares are standing at high premiums and immense profits are in sight. How favourable a feature this may be will be seen by the comparison below, when Asiatics are taken at £7, to which they have just recently risen, and Straits (Bertam) at £5, which figure they too have only just recently attained.

LONDON ASIATICS.
140,000 shares at £7 = £980,000
6% Debentures at par = 40,000

Area planted = 1,800,000
Cost per planted acre at £7 per share, Debentures included = £238 per acre.

STRAITS (BERTAM).
175,000 shares at £5 = £875,000
Area planted = 1,405 acres
Cost per planted acre at £5 per share = £353 per acre.

Thus, even at a premium of £2 more per share, Asiatics are still the cheaper proposition by no less than £125 per share planted acre, and it will still be a cheaper proposition all the way up to £10 13s 6d. per share, if Straits (Bertam) are taken as standing still at £5.

LONDON ASIATICS.
140,000 shares at £10 13s 6d = £1,513,750
6 per cent. Debentures at par = 40,000

Area planted = 1,800,000
Cost per planted acre at £10 13s 6d per share = £363 per acre.

STRAITS (BERTAM).
175,000 shares at £5 = £875,000
Area planted = 1,405 acres
Cost per planted acre at £5 per share = £353 per acre.

It might be imagined that the rubber in Straits (Bertam) is much older than in Asiatics, and that the discrepancy in price might be accounted for thereby. Exact comparison is impossible, as the precise age of planting of the oldest trees is not in either instance given. The figures indicate that the planting in both is on the average about 150 trees to the acre, and the respective totals are given in the Handbook as under—

LONDON ASIATICS.
Total trees = 649,721
Trees planted in or before 1907 and yielding in 1912 = 649,721

STRAITS (BERTAM).
Total trees = 360,129
Trees planted in or before 1907 and yielding in 1912 = 220,954

Of these, therefore, every single Asiatic tree was planted before or during 1907, and the great bulk considerably before, while only 220,954 Straits (Bertam) trees were put in the ground before or during 1907, and the great bulk is only of 1906 and 1907 planting. By about the beginning of 1912 every single tree on the former company's properties will have reached the bearing stage, and there will then be nearly three times as many yielding trees in London Asiatics as compared with Straits (Bertam). The inference is surely warranted that Asiatics at £7 is a good deal less than the equivalent of Straits (Bertam) at £5. The proposed splitting is certain to speed up the Asiatic price, and we all know that Straits (Bertam) will not be standing still at £5. As I plumped on Asiatics through their mention in your columns, I take off my hat to Ajax and to *The Financier*, which discovered and encouraged him and them.

INDO-CHINA S. N. CO.

CHARTERS TO SIAM STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The Brit. S.S. *Amara*, 1,665 tons, Capt. C. J. Matlock, which arrived on Thursday morning off the Bar from Batavia, is consigned to Messrs. The Siam Steam Navigation Co., reports the Bangkok Mail of 11th inst. Her last voyage was from Saigon with a cargo of 3,000 tons of rice to Batavia. The vessel belongs to Messrs. Jardine Matheson and has been in the local trade twice before this, the last charter being to Messrs. Mah Wah and Co., so that Capt. Matlock is not a new skipper at this port.

It is believed that the *Amara* and her sister ship the *Namang* are likely to be chartered by the Siam Steam Navigation Co. The owners have offered the ships for \$3,000 per month and if the parties come to terms these two ships will soon be added to the large fleet which the present activity in the rice trade has called into requisition.

THE "ASIA" IN QUARANTINE.

The *Japan Guide* says that the P.M. teamship *Asia* on arrival at Yokohama on the 18th instant from Hongkong was detained outside the breakwater by the quarantine officials, and at daylight on the 19th the ship was moved to the quarantine station, owing to the appearance of small-pox among the Filipino steerage passengers. The first case occurred just before the ship reached Nagasaki. Prompt measures were taken by the ship's doctor to prevent the spread of the disease, the patient being isolated, the whole of the steerage passengers being vaccinated and their quarters being disinfected. In consequence the ship was not detained at the quarantine station at Nagasaki more than five hours. The patient was taken off to the hospital at the quarantine station, all the steerage passengers being conveyed ashore for disinfection, while their quarters again were subjected to disinfection by the staff of the port medical officer. At Kobe there was no further trouble of the kind, but on the way up to Yokohama another case was detected. The *Asia* arrived about 4 p.m. on Sunday, flying the yellow flag, and no communication between ship and shore was permitted until about 8.30, when the quarantine officers returned and gave permission for the saloon passengers to go ashore at once if they wished. The ship was ordered to proceed at daylight to the quarantine station.

The *Asia* carries a large number of saloon passengers, but many had left the ship at Kobe to proceed overland to Yokohama. Mrs. Melhuish and her little daughter were among those embarking at Kobe. Mr. B. A. Hale, Editor of the Hongkong Daily Press (formerly Editor of the Hogo News) with his wife, are also passengers. Mr. Hale is proceeding to England for a short furlough, returning via Siberia, while Mrs. Hale will remain in England for some time longer, returning via Suva. Unfortunately the quarantining of the ship will upset many arrangements.

NEW CHINA.

Under the above caption, the writer of the London letter ("Oze Wanderer Returned") to the over-seas edition of the *Daily Mail* has the following interesting narrative to relate—

The journey of Dr. Morrison, the famous Peking correspondent of *The Times*, across the old trade route to the centre of Asia and into Turkestan is exciting great interest in this country. Dr. Morrison's articles, telling as they do of the awakening of the great Mongol people, are of more than passing interest, and touch the very heart of what is bound to be a tremendous development. Away in the interior, at places where coinage is so little known that men have to cut chunks off bars of silver to pay their way, he found representative Assemblies, the English language being taught, even if imperfectly, a keen passion for modern reform, asserting itself, and a people springing into new life. As the readers of this column may recall, I have taken occasion more than once during the past few months to point out the real meaning of this Chinese awakening. It has been my lot to know China asleep and awake, to mark the changes among its people, and to see the promise of better things among them. China, with its 380,000,000 people awake, alert, rapidly increasing in numbers and daily increasing in strength is a spectacle that may well arrest the attention of the world, and give us all reason for serious thought.

THE REAL DR. MORRISON.

Dr. Morrison himself is one of the most fascinating personalities of our time. His native Chinese home, close to the Legation quarter in Peking, is a centre of much interest. Not long since I read an imaginative account by a globe trotter of the air of mystery of this Morrison house and its romantic surroundings. The air of mystery existed solely in the writer's over-fertile brain. There is a courtyard as is usual in the homes of every well-to-do Chinaman. A Chinese doorkeeper guards the entrance. One special feature is the big library containing the finest collection of books on China and the Far East of to-day. Dr. Morrison specially prides himself on his system of indexing and filing, and the readiness with which he can obtain all the information he wants. Sturdy and well set, a practical and alert man of affairs, he is recognised from one end of Asia to the other as having more power than any statesman or diplomat there. A young Australian, trained in medicine in Edinburgh, he early in life carried out a bold expedition in the interior of Asia, and then went from end to end of China alone, with little money, and no special knowledge of the land. His book, "An Englishman in China," attracted the attention of Mr. Moberly Bell, the manager of *The Times*, and an invitation to join the staff of that journal followed. Dr. Morrison was sent to Peking, where the Russian intrigues were at their height. Before long he published documents that inflicted great damage on Russian ambitions. He had no mercy on incapable diplomats, British or foreign, and his comments on the weakness of British Eastern policy were more scathing than pleasant. Then came the siege of Peking by the Boxers, and his work in the defence brought him new reputation. When the Russo-Japanese war broke out men said that Morrison had more to do with starting that war than the Japanese themselves. Yet, when after the war was over he considered that Japan was not treating British interests properly, he was among the first to proclaim the fact. All of us who know him know that here is a publicist dominated by a single purpose, the service of England. Dr. Morrison's secret ambition, some of my Australian readers may be interested to hear, is to abandon journalism, to return to his beloved Commonwealth, and take part in politics there.

Mr. MOORE-BRABAZON, the writer last October of the *Daily Mail* £1,000 prize for the first circular flight of one mile on an all-British machine, has won the Michelin Aviation Cup under the auspices of the Aerial League of the British Empire.

THE SUGAR MARKET IN MANCHURIA.

PROSPECTIVE COMPETITION AGAINST HONGKONG.

In a report to the Foreign Office, Mr. Koike, Japanese Consul General at Mukden, states that 21,554 piculs of sugar, valued at 1,014,314 Halkwan taels, are annually imported into the Mukden district via Dairen and Newchwang. When the quantity imported by cars, etc., from other places is added, the total quantity will be enormous. The condition of the farmers in Manchuria is fast improving as communications are facilitated, and the demand for sugar in Manchuria is increasing. If a sugar manufacturing company is established in Manchuria and the sugar beet, which seems to be suited to the soil of Manchuria is cultivated by utilising cheap labour, success in the manufacture of sugar is beyond doubt, as was the case with the Russians in North Manchuria. Mr. Kiyuda, an expert on agriculture, who has been experimenting with the cultivation of sugar beet at Mukden model farm, has great hopes of the success of such a scheme. The beet raised contains 12 to 18 per cent of sugar. If there are any Japanese capitalists who wish to start a sugar manufacturing business by joint interest with Chinese capitalists, Mr. Koike is ready to persuade the Viceroy and Governor-General of Manchuria to support the scheme and to give all possible assistance towards the formation of the company. The capital required for the scheme is estimated at ¥3,000,000.—*Japan Chronicle*.

ACCIDENT AT GAP ROCK.

CHINESE LIGHTKEEPER INJURED.

It is learnt that an accident occurred at Gap Rock the other day, as a result of which a Chinese lightkeeper was injured though, fortunately, not seriously. The accident occurred through the pawl of the large derrick, on the steep side of the Rock, slipping; this happened while the lightkeepers started to lower the derrick. The handles broke and Sui Mee, a native lightkeeper who was near by at the time, had the misfortune of being struck by one of the handles. He received the full force of the broken gear on the side of his face and his upper jaw was fractured and his shoulders bruised. The man was at once attended by the European lightkeeper and every effort was made by means of "first aid" to stop the profuse bleeding of the injured jaw. In the meantime an urgent message was sent to the Harbour Authorities at Hongkong by whom a launch was despatched to Gap Rock, and the injured lightkeeper conveyed to Hongkong. As soon as the *Kwong Sang* returned from the lighthouse Sui Mee was removed to Hongkong and his injuries seen to. The man is making good progress towards recovery in hospital.

THE TRADE OF SHANGHAI.

INCREASED OPIUM IMPORTATIONS.

Notwithstanding the counter attractions of rubber speculation, it is satisfactory to learn from the Imperial Maritime Customs' returns, that the trade of Shanghai during the January-March quarter of 1910 shows an improvement on that during the same quarter last year. There is in all a total increase in duties of tk. Tls. 696,872; and one or two lines of business have made a really remarkable advance. It is to be regretted that the trade in cotton piece-goods should still be under a cloud. The import of cotton yarn has gone up from 374,673 piculs in 1909 (the quarter under review) to 381,744 piculs in 1910. But the import of piece-goods has fallen from 3,080,766 pieces to 1,958,694; and the export from 51,000 pieces to 45,360. No wonder, the high price of cotton is mainly responsible, as it has been impossible to repurchase stocks at any price that the Chinese can afford to pay. Exported native cloth has fallen from 6,435 piculs in 1909 to 14,499 piculs in 1910 and exported cotton yarn from 109,293 piculs to 177,726; but the export of raw cotton has advanced from 105,760 to 194,798 piculs. The export of raw silk of all kinds has remained very nearly stationary, the figures being, in 1909, 17,700 piculs and in 1910, 17,538. Of beans and peas there is also a noticeable fall, going off from 55,019 piculs to 50,619.

Against these may be set the really extraordinary advance in the importation of kerosene oil from 4,775,885 gallons in the first three months of 1909 to no less than 14,843,627 gallons in 1910. Aniline dyes have nearly doubled themselves, the value of these imports rising from HK. Tls. 2,377,288 to HK. Tls. 4,630,669. The import of sugar has risen from 430,744 piculs to 513,180; of wood oil from 211,775 piculs to 230,749 piculs. On the export side of the account the most notable item is the advance in goat skins from 2,725,603 exported pieces in the first quarter of 1909 to 3,695,068 in 1910. The export of sheep's wool also shows good improvement, with 83,316 piculs in 1910 against 62,777 in 1909. It remains to be mentioned that the export of tea has increased slightly from 110,431 piculs to 112,599; and that while the importation of opium has fallen from 5,078 piculs in 1909 to 4,711 in 1910, that of foreign opium has increased from 4,877 piculs to 7,088. Taken in conjunction with the large amount of opium that was in storage in Shanghai at the close of last year, these figures would seem to indicate that the dealers are buying heavily against the possibility of the Indian Government's stopping the export of opium altogether.—*N.C.D. News*.

THE U. S. Army transport *Thomas* which left Manila for San Francisco, February 15, has made its last trip for some time to come. The *Thomas* will be laid up for extensive overhaul, and repairs and the *Stearns* will take the place of the *Thomas*. It is estimated that the cost of repairs will reach \$100,000, and will include new boilers.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

April 22nd, 6.15 p.m.
The following quotations for rubber shares, by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.—

Alla, ara	7/9
Anglo-Javas	Tls. 22
Anglo-Malays	33/6
Balgownie	32/6
Bata Tigas	32/5
Bertams	33/5
Bukit Kajangs	100/
Bukit Rajahs	380/
Carey Uniteds	37/6 prem.
Cattlefields	120/
Changkat Serdangs	32/7
Cheras	312
Damanseras	105/
Eastern Internationals	42/6 prem.
Fed. Selangor	340/
Glenaslys	33/50
Glenabells	160/
Golcondes	140/
Golden Hopes	365/
Highlands and Lowlands	185/
Indragiris	347/
Isch Kenneths	365/
Jaqques	13/
Jonglandors	37/6 prem.
Kamunings	11/9 prem.
Kuala Lumpors	240/
Landrons (fully paid)	150/
Landrons (ppd.)	112/6 prem.
Labus	205/
Ledburys	110/
Lloggis	66/9
London Asiatics	165/
London Ventures	11/
Merlimaus	89/
Pajans	54/
Pegolis	56/
Rubber Trains	65/ prem. ex. n.l.
Saggas	320/
Sandycrofts	540 buy.
Sapongs	46/
Serfolds	555/ prem.
Serlongs	55/ prem.
Shelfords	87/6
Singapore & Johores	52/
Sumatra Paras	18/6
Sungei Chobis	130/
Sungei Kapurs	190/
Tan-Jorgs	70/ prem.
Ten, kah	31/6 prem.
T'lu Peditu	116/ ex. n.l.
United Serdangs	160/
United Singapore	54 1/2
United Sumatras	16/
United Langkats	87/6 ex. n.l.

Dividends.—A final dividend of 2½ per share has been declared by the Linggi Plantations, Ltd.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN T. H. JAMES.

Referring to the death of Captain T. H. James, which took place in London on the 8th instant, the cause being pneumonia, the *Japan Mail* says:—"Captain James was born in May 1848, at Edenbridge, in Surrey. He entered the Royal Navy at an early age, and was distinguished for scientific ability, so that, in 1872, the Admiralty's choice fell on him to proceed to Japan as a member of the Naval Mission engaged by the Japanese Government to organise and instruct the naval forces of this Empire. Captain James took charge of the navigation department, and ultimately resigned his position as Navigating Lieutenant in the British Navy in order to continue his service in Japan. In 1882 he joined the Mitsui Bishi Steamship Company as Superintendent of Navigation, and on the amalgamation of that company with the Kyodo, Udyu Kaisha in 1885, he was appointed, the same post in the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, as the amalgamated company was called. There, in conjunction with Captain A. R. Brown and the late Mr. Macmillan, he rendered conspicuous service, and on the recommendation of the board of directors the Emperor was pleased to confer on him the Third Class Order of the Sacred Treasure. This was in December 1895, and less than two years later (January 1897) the Nippon Yusen Kaisha appointed him to be manager of their London office—a post of large trust. Captain James fully justified the confidence thus placed in him. His keen judgment and quick decision were never at fault, and his industry was inexhaustible. It was in no small measure owing to his clever contrivance that the fleet of big steamers which carried the Nippon Yusen Kaisha flag between Japan and England were all safely removed from the zone of danger during the Russo-Japanese War, and for that service as well as for his general record, he had the honour of receiving the Second Class of the Sacred Treasure on the occasion of his visit to Japan in 1909. Captain James made a multitude of friends in Japan, and his death will be widely mourned. He was a man of large and unostentatious generosity, always ready to help the distressed, but never letting his right hand know what his left did. The profoundest sympathy will be felt with his wife and children in their bereavement."

Vessels arriving at Manila from inter-island ports will no longer be required to await inspection prior to the landing of passengers and crew, providing that the masters agree to report, upon arrival, any cases of sickness that may have occurred on board their vessels within five days previous to entering port. A quarantine circular to that effect was issued on 18th inst. by Doctor Victor G. Heiser, chief quarantine officer for the Philippines, and will go into effect at once. The successful suppression of contagious and infectious diseases throughout the archipelago has made possible this easing of the regulations, amounting practically to a lifting of the quarantine at this port, which will be hailed with satisfaction by the shipping interests and the travelling public.

To-day's Advertisements.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Callers at Queensland Ports, and taking through cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"ALDENHAM."
Captain George, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 10th May, at Noon.

This well-known steamer is specially fitted for passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage. The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.
N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1910.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from W. H. WICKHAM, Esq., to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION.

on THURSDAY,

the 28th April, 1910, at 2.30 P.M., within his residence, No. 23, Conduit Road,

THE WHOLE OF HIS VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

THEREIN CONTAINED, Comprising—

SILK TAPESTRY, DRAWING ROOM SUITE, OVMANTELTS with BEVELLED GLASS, BOOKCASE, HATSTAND, DINNER WAGGON, SIDEBOY with BEVELLED GLASS, TEAKWOOD-EXTENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, DRESSING TABLES with BEVELLED GLASS, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, BRASS and BRASS-MOUNTED IRON BEDSTEADS, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, a quantity of CANTON CARVED BLACKWOOD WARE, GLASS, ORCOKERY and E.P. WARE, CARPETS and RUGS.

Catalogues will be issued.
On View on Wednesday, the 27th.

TERMS.—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1910.

Events Coming.

Saturday, 23rd April.
Geo. P. Lamont, auction sale of furniture at East Point, flat over Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Godown, 2.30 p.m.

V.R.O. Sports, at the Football Club Ground.

Monday, 25th April.
Bandmann Opera Co., "The Arcadian," 9 p.m.

Tuesday, 26th April.
Hughes & Hough, auction sale of miscellaneous articles, 11 a.m.
Bandmann Opera Co., "Our Miss Gibbs," 9 p.m.

Wednesday, 27th April.
Bandmann Opera Co., "The Dollar Princess," 6 p.m.

Thursday, 28th April.
Bandmann Opera Co., "The Belle of New York," 9 p.m.

Friday, 29th April.
The Governor "At Home," 9 p.m.

Saturday, 30th April.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., Annual Meeting at Company's offices St. George's Buildings, 12 o'clock noon.

Volunteer Smoking Concert, 9.15 p.m.

Intimations.

SAUSAGES

OWN MAKE

EXCELLENT and DELICIOUS.

Pure Pork

AND

Beef Sausages

at 35 cents & 25 cents

per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM

Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1910.

ASAHI

BEER

SAPPORO

BEER

TO BE OBTAINED

FROM ALL WINE DEALERS

NOTICE.

In the Goods of the late WILLIAM ALVAN RUBLE, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A., and Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Consular-General for the United States of America in Hongkong.

PARTICULARS of all Claims against the estate of the above named deceased should be sent in writing to the Undersigned on or before Monday, the 25th instant.

Dated 18th April, 1910.

STUART J. FULLER, Vice-Consul General in charge, American Consulate, Hongkong.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP\$1,150,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March 1910.

NOTICE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write care of *Hongkong Telegraph* office or direct to 27, Hollywood Road, 2nd floor.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1910.

AMSTELL PASTEURISED BEER.

A Most Delicious, Light and Palatable Beer that has never been put on the Market.

Especially Pasteurized for Use in Tropical Climates.

Per Case of 4 Dozen Quarts or 6 Dozen Pints - - - \$18.50

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE & CO., LD.

WINE MERCHANTS.

12, Queen's Road

Telephone 185.

Wholesale, 10th April, 1910.



